means is realized by a sufficiently small rounding radius in the transition region between said side surfaces and said bottom surface to cause sample liquid to flow along said transition regions under the effect of capillary forces.

3. (Amended) The sample support according to claim 2, characterized in that, in the transition region between the side surfaces and the bottom surface of a reaction chamber, the inflow channel is arranged to enter the reaction chamber.

4. (Amended) The sample support according to claim 2, characterized in that, above the bottom surface of a reaction chamber, the inflow channel is arranged to enter the reaction chamber, and that, between the entrance of the inflow channel and the transition region between the bottom surface and the side surfaces, an inflow groove is arranged, having a cross-sectional area and shape suited to generate a flow of the sample liquid by capillary force.

5. (Amended) The sample support according to claim 4, characterized in that the inflow groove is formed by the rounding radius in the transition region between two adjacent and mutually angled side surfaces of the reaction chamber.

6. (Amended) The sample support according to any one of claim 2 to 5, characterized in that each sample receiving chamber comprises a bottom surface and side surfaces arranged in ~~angular relationship thereto, and that each distributor channel~~ is arranged to enter the associated sample receiving chamber in the transition region between the bottom surface and the side surfaces.

7. (Amended) The sample support according to any one of claim 2 to 5 and 39, characterized in that each sample receiving chamber comprises a bottom surface and side surfaces arranged in angular relationship thereto, that each distributor channel is arranged to enter the associated sample receiving chamber above the transition region between the bottom surface and the side surfaces, and that an outflow groove is arranged to extend from said entrance in the direction of the bottom surface, said outflow groove having a cross-sectional area and shape suited to generate a flow of the sample liquid by capillary force.

8. (Amended) The sample support according to claim 7, characterized in that said outflow groove is formed by two mutually angled side surfaces whose transition region has a rounding radius sufficiently small to generate capillary forces causing the sample liquid to flow along the transition region.

14. (Amended) The sample support according to claim ~~12 or 13~~, characterized in that each of said capillary-force prevention means is provided as a widened portion of a connecting channel or venting opening, which widened portion respectively comprises a side surface with a connecting channel entering thereinto, and that the entrance region of the portion of the connecting channel extending from the reaction chamber is not delimited in the widened portion by any corner regions or only by such a small number of corner regions with rounding radii ~~generating a capillary force that the flow of the sample liquid~~ in the entrance region is prevented.

16. (Amended) The sample support according to claim 15, characterized in that each reagent receiving chamber comprises a bottom surface and side surfaces extending at an angular orientation thereto, and that the venting collecting channel assigned to a reagent receiving chamber is arranged to enter the reagent receiving chamber above said bottom surface, and that a means for generating a capillary force to cause reagent liquid to flow from the reagent receiving chamber into the venting collecting channel is arranged between said entrance and said bottom surface.

18. (Amended) The sample support according to claim 17, characterized in that said outflow groove is provided as a trough formed in a side surface.

19. (Amended) The sample support according to claim 17, characterized in that said outflow groove is provided as a transition region between two adjacent and mutually angled side surfaces, the transition region having a rounding radius sufficiently small to generate capillary forces causing a flow of the reagent liquid.

31. (Amended) The sample support according to claim 30, characterized in that each sample liquid receiving chamber comprises a bottom surface and side surfaces extending at an angular orientation thereto, and that the venting collecting channel assigned to a control liquid receiving chamber is arranged to enter the control liquid receiving chamber above said bottom surface, and that a means for generating a capillary force to cause control liquid to flow from the

control liquid receiving chamber into the venting collecting channel is arranged between said entrance and said bottom surface.

33. (Amended) The sample support according to claim 32, characterized in that said outflow groove is provided as a trough formed in a side surface.

39. (Amended) A sample support, comprising

at least one sample receiving chamber for a sample liquid,

a distributor channel for sample liquid, connected to said at least one sample receiving chamber, with at least one such distributor channel extending from each sample receiving chamber,

at least one reaction chamber comprising a cavity which is delimited by surfaces and is entered by an inflow channel branched off said at least one distributor channel, and

a venting opening for each reaction chamber,

each distributor channel and each inflow channel being dimensioned to have the liquid transport through the distributor and inflow channels effected by capillary forces,

characterized in that, in each reaction chamber, said surfaces in the entrance region of the inflow channel which are provided for delimiting said cavity, are configured as a means for generating a capillary force causing the sample liquid to flow from the inflow channel into the reaction chamber.